The NEW-HAVEN GAZETTE,

AND THE

CONNECTICUT MAGAZINE.

MANY SHALL RUN TO AND FRO, AND KNOWLEDGE SHALL BE INCREASED. Dan. Chap. XII. v. 4.

(Vol. II.) Thurſday, *October* 18, M.DCC.LXXXVII. (No. 35.)

To the Farmers of Connecticut.

WHILE other denominations of men are deviſing means for benefitting themſelves, by the eſtabliſhment of a new ſyſtem of government, duty and intereſt require us alſo to conſider our own ſituation. We are all groaning under an intolerable burden of public taxes, and at the ſame time lamenting the ſcarcity of caſh, and the difficulty of vending the produce of our farms. Theſe diſtreſſing embarraſſments ſeem likely to continue. At leaſt our preſent mode of taxation affords no proſpect of relief. So long as taxes continue to be laid on us directly, according to the liſt, we farmers muſt inevitably ſweat under the preſſure of them. It is grievous to be borne, but I fear we muſt bear it until we can agree to throw [illegible] part of it upon the merchants, by way [illegible] way of us [illegible] with horſe at an impoſt, when it was firſt propoſed. There was ſomething odious and frightful in the very name. Some of our wiſe men too, in the ſeveral towns, increaſed our averſion by telling us there was a ſnake in the graſs; and it would be dangerous to truſt Congreſs with ſo much power. However, our own ſad experience has convinced us at laſt of their miſtake. Had the general impoſt been granted at firſt, with the propoſed regulations and reſtrictions, how happy would it have been for us! We ſhould not lie as we now do, ſmarting at every pore and bleeding faſt from every vein. Our neighbours, New-York, Rhode-Iſland, and Maſſachuſetts, would not be ſucking the blood of our circulating medium, by their ſtate impoſitions. A great part of our foreign debt would probably have been paid before this time. The weight of our taxes cannot be ſhifted from our poles and our farms, to foreign luxuries and the unneceſſary goods of the merchants, without veſting in Congreſs the power of laying impoſts, duties, and excites. And I am glad to find ſuch a proviſion in the conſtitution, reported and recommended by the Grand Convention. Our only expectation of help was from the wiſdom and integrity of this illuſtrious body of men; moſt of whom were in the firſt Congreſs, of glorious memory; and with a patriotic firmneſs have ſtood by our cauſe, fought our battles for us, and directed our councils in the darkeſt hours of danger, from the commencement of our oppoſition to Britiſh tyranny down to the eſtabliſhment of independance. They have been proved in [illegible] "times which try mens ſouls," and found to be our real friends. They are well acquainted with the public intereſt. They know that the farmers are the ſupport of every community, and particularly in this country. Accordingly they have recommended ſuch a form of government, as is peculiarly favourable to the agricultural part of the United States. Among other things of this nature is, that article, which gives Congreſs the right of regulating our commerce with foreign nations. The Britiſh have prohibited our trading with their Weſt India Iſlands, under ſevere penalties. Thus a great part of the natural demand for our cattle, horſes, lumber, &c. is cut off. This prevents the ſale of our produce; and conſequently takes away from us the reward of our labour. We have already felt the effect in a degree: And as we extend our cultivation, and raiſe every year, more and more of thoſe articles, we ſhall doubtleſs experiance ſtill greater diſtreſs from the ſame ſource; unleſs the Britiſh government take off their reſtraints, and admit us to a free market at their Iſlands; which they cannot be compelled to do, and therefore never will do, until the Congreſs of the United States have the power of bringing them to terms. This, however might be eaſily effected by retaliation; for they cannot live without our trade any more, than we can without theirs. Indeed, from our ſituation we are naturally the moſt independent in that reſpect. Surely then theſe two articles, empowering Congreſs to lay duties and regulate foreign trade, will be voted for by every well informed friend to his country, eſpecially every farmer. By oppoſing them through jealouſy of our rulers, we ſhould be penny wiſe and pound fooliſh. That they may be granted, under proper reſtrictions, and produce their intended effect, is the wiſh and prayer of

A Farmer

From the Independent Gazetteer, *dated Philadelphia, Sept.* 27.

To the PRINTER.

IN ſearching among ſome old papers, a few days ago, I accidentally found an old London Newſpaper, dated in March, 1774, wherein a certain *Dean Tucker*, after ſtating ſeveral advantages attending on the ſeparation from the then colonies, now United States of North-America, proceeds thus, "after a ſeparation from the colonies, our influence over them will be greater than ever it was, ſince they began to feel their own importance."—"The moment a ſeparation takes effect, inteſtine quarrels will begin"——And, "in proportion as their factious republican ſpirit ſhall intrigue and cabal, ſhall ſplit into parties, divide and ſubdivide; in the ſame proportion ſhall we be called in, to become their general umpires and referees."

I ſtood aghaſt on peruſing this *Britiſh prophecy*, and could not help reflecting, how my infatuated countrymen are on the very verge of ſuffering it to be fulfilled. Already have they in ſeveral of the States, ſpurned at the federal government, deſpiſed their admonitions, and abſolutely refuſed to comply with their requiſitions: nay, they have gone farther, and have enacted laws in direct violation of thoſe very requiſitions; nor does the preſent federal conſtitution give Congreſs power to enforce a compliance with the moſt trifling meaſure they may recommend. Hence liberty becomes licentiouſneſs, (for while cauſes continue to produce their effects, want of energy in government, will be followed by diſobedience in the governed.) Hence alſo, credit, whether foreign or domeſtic, public or private, hath been abuſed, and of courſe

is reduced to the lowest ebb: Rhode-Island faith in particular has become superlatively infamous, even to a proverb. Would to God that censure in this respect were only due to that petty State! sorry I am to say, several others merit a considerable share of it—Ship building and commerce no more enrich our country—agriculture is neglected, or what is just the same, our produce, instead of being exported, is suffered to rot in the fields. Britain has dared to retain our frontier posts, whereby she not only deprives us of our fur trade, but is enabled to keep up a number of troops, to take every advantage of any civil broils which might arise in the states; and to close the direful scene, rebellion, with all its dire concomitants, has actually reared its head in a sister State—such have been the deplorable effects of a weak and impotent government. Perhaps the present situation of America cannot be better described than by comparing her to ship at sea, in a storm, when the mariners tie up the helm, and abandon her to the fury of the winds and waves. O America! arouse! wake from your lethargy, bravely assert the cause of federal unanimity, and save your sinking country! Let it not be said that those men who heroically extirpated tyranny from America, should suffer civil discord to undo all they have atchieved; or to effect more than all the powers of Britain, aided by her blood thirsty mercenaries, were able to accomplish. Let not posterity say, "Alas, our fathers expended much blood and treasure in erecting the temple of liberty; and when nothing was wanting but thirteen pillars to support the stately edifice, they supinely neglected this essential part; so has the whole become one mighty heap of ruins, and slavery is entailed on their unhappy offspring." God forbid, that this should ever be the case!

Do any of my fellow-citizens ask, how may we avert the impending danger? The answer is obvious, let us adopt the federal constitution, which has been earnestly recommended by a convention of sages, and which, while it gives energy to government, wisely secures our liberties. This constitution, my friends, is the result of four months deliberation, in an assembly, composed of men, whose known integrity, patriotism, and abilities, justly deserve our confidence: let us also remember that the illustrious WASHINGTON was their President. And shall we, my fellow-citizens, render all their measures ineffectual, by withholding our concurrence? the preservation of ourselves and of our country, forbid it. Methinks I hear every hill from St. Croix re echo the praises of this simple but excellent constitution.

Having once adopted this truly federal form of Government, *Dean Tucker*, and all the Divines in England may prophecy our downfall if they will, we shall not regard them. Then shall commerce revisit our shores, then shall we take a distinguished rank among the nations of the earth; then shall our husbandmen and mechanics of every denomination, enjoy the fruits of their industry; and then, and not till then, shall shall we be completely happy.

A PENNSYLVANIA FARMER.

Bucks-County, Sept. 22, 1787.

History, Patriotism, Manufactures, and Thieves.

Mr. EDITOR,

LAST Thursday evening about six o'clock, two prisoner confined for burglary and theft, broke the gaol in this city, and made their escape.—One of them a native of this city, and born of very respectable parents, has, by a long scene of villainy and wickedness, become totally unworthy the notice and protection of his relations, and merits a more severe punishment, than the *humanity* of our laws would suffer our judges to inflict, if he should ever should be brought to trial. The other is a gentleman of the Irish turf, a genuine paddy, who doubtlessly acquired the theory of the fashionable accomplishments of not *knowing how* to take a man's property without his consent in the city of Dublin, and came over to this country, to initiate some pupils into the polite art, and to improve himself in it, by a steady line of *practice*, but not being quite so fortunate in *keeping*, as in *taking* his goods—He was about ten days since thrust into the *inner*, by virtue of a paper, signed T. J. Esq; But alas! the birds are flown, and the question now is, "who opened the cage?" either the *very* venerable great man who built it; or the very little ones who keep it, are and ought to be culpable. If the gaol is sufficient then the gaoler is blamable; if insufficient, why, then it really appears to me that the next time the county contracts with any man to build one, they had better choose a man who understands the labyrinths of a prison, better than the *quirks* and *windings* of the law:—at least, a man who understands one or the other.—Some malicious persons, hurried on by the torrent of the times, have ventured to assert, that his honour is much better skilled in law, than in architecture;—in architecture than politics;—in laying the foundation of a *jail*, than the foundation of a wooden fabric;—and in filling up the chinks of a blank wall, than the putting together of timber.—How these things are, is not for a weak worm of the dust, who has not the *honour* of a personal acquaintance with *his* honour, to determine. Ill-nature and wit have drawn their weapons, and discovered much address in pricking, goading and wounding his honour in every come-atable part.—Yet his Honour, wrapped up in that fur cloak of his, called *patronage*—and his integrity breeches, may baffle for the future, every effort of malice, for satire will glance upon integrity and patriotism, like leaden bullets upon an hardened cow-hide—not that I would hereby compare his honour to any of the horned species—or intimate that his honour's integrity and patriotism were ever tanned and curried:—it being my opion, that it already poffeffes a fufficient repulfion, and elaftic power, to render it invulnerable to the fhafts of the wicked; and needeth not the trouble of a mechanical preparation to cafe harden and toughen it.

The sum of eight shillings, (lawful money) has been paid each night, for a guard to the gaol, by the merchants of this city, during the confinement of the late prisoner, and it is no small matter of chagrin to them, that this is the *second* time that one of said prisoners has made his elopement through the channel of the *door*.——Tools and implements are necessary to effect an escape from almost any place of confinement. A *large Gimlet*, or a *small Auger*, may do more mischief in an hour, than the whole fraternity of *tools* could repair in an age. It is hinted, and very publickly too, that there is now living in this place, a man of a most ingenious mechanical turn, one, who for the honour of his country, and jealous of the manufactures of old mammy Britain, has given such specimens of his workmanship, that no person doubts of his neatness and dispacth in the *key making* business—It is said that the *keys* answer the *diffeen* exactly; and when the constitution is settled, and due encouragement given to the raising of *hemp*, every well wisher to his country will hold up both hands for this gentleman's *exaltation* on *high*,

Brutus.

New-Haven, Oct. 8; 1787.

An ESSAY on the Means of Promoting Federal Sentiments in the United States, by a Foreign Spectator, Native of Scotland. concluded.

THE fate of Empires is an object of the first magnitude to the understanding and heart of man. The situation of An-

fice at this important crifis, does not only deeply intereft every patriotic American, but draws the eyes of politicians throughout the civilized world. Senfible that a foreigner may hazard the imputation of impertinence by writing on national affairs with that freedom the fubject may require, I was loth to take up the pen. But as no perfon feemed difpofed to take a full federal view of the union, a matter at this time of fo very great conlequence; I ventured to publifh thefe reflections of mine, which are general political principles, applied to the well known fituation of the United States, without the leaft influence whatever from perfons or things. My refidence here for 17 years, and a function, that in every feeling mind muft animate the fentiments of humanity, intitles me to claim fome knowledge of this country, and intereft in its facility. Steady and permanent federal fentiments cannot be procured merely by the warmeft addreffes to the paffions, or the cleareft conviction to the underftanding, nor even the beft deviled federal government. Fixed principles and fettled habits are neceffary for the ftability of Republics. I have therefore taken up a great part of this treatife with the fubjects of education, morals, religion, manners, laws, and learning. By the good fenfe of the people at large, and the beneficial influence of thofe who have their confidence, the federal conftitution will no doubt be eftablifhed; but its energy and ftability will depend on the conduct of a free people. I repeat again the principles at firft laid down, and fo warmly urged, that the United States muft be eminently virtuous; that integrity and goodnefs are the very elements of their political union; that mildnefs and generofity are not mere ornaments on the temple of federal liberty, but columns that fupport it—becaufe it is impoffible to fix all the punctilios of right, and reconcile all the varieties of intereft, between the ftates; and becaufe the federal government has no power to maintain the union againft thier will. Nothing but a great army could compel only one of the greater ftates to act its part in the confederation—How fhould it be raifed? Would it in that unhappy neceffity act with a federal fpirit? and if fo, would not fuch a dreadful tumult fpread to neighbouring ftates, and like an earthquake convulfe the whole union. Again, fhould a majority of delegates in either houfe on important occafions act from political and local views, great evils will neceffarily befal the union—The conftituents muft then be generous and federal, and far from cenfuring, applaud the liberal federal conduct of their reprefentatives in Congrefs: The houfe of reprefentatives will efpecially refemble the great body of the people; and the fenate will in a great meafure fpeak popular fentiments; the whole fabric is truly republican, and depends on virtue, the vital principle of republics. It is then devoutly to be wifhed, that the ftates may cherifh each other with a fifterly affection; not fufpect one another or the common guardian of any finifter views; not wound each other for a cruel punctilio of honor; fcan mutual infirmities with a fifters eye; and generouſly facrifice particular advantages for the common glory and happineſs. *Divine Providence has placed them together in this weſtern hemiſphere ſequeſtered from a tumultuous world, to enjoy felicity which nothing but their own perverſneſs can annoy. Their federal bond of union was wrought with toil and diſtreſs—by numberleſs endearing proofs of mutual facility in a ſevere trial of ſeven years—ſteeped in mingled tears and ſtreams of blood—drawn cloſe by many expiring heroes; let it then be kept ſacred with a perpetual affection—may the ſacrilegious hand wither, that would tear a thread of this precious bond, and annul the deed given by Heaven for the national happineſs of millions.*

I have clearly proved, that a fatal diſunion would inevitably produce the horrid calamities of civil war and foreign conqueſt: indeed it is almoſt ſelf evident, becauſe this diſunion can proceed from nothing elſe than a dreadful corruption, that hates all order, virtue and good government. The conſtitution now offered does not aſſume an inch of unneceſſary power, perhaps it is rather too ſcant; if it is not received the people are too bad to be happy—but I am confident that a great majority have ſenſe and goodneſs enough to accept with joy *the only ſalvation from impending ruin.*

Ye votaries of religion, conſider how neceſſary civil order is for the promotion of piety and every moral virtue? Ye teachers of whatever name, diſcharge conſcientiouſly the ſacred federal duty you owe to God and your country, let there not be one evil ſpirit of diſcord among you, who are *meſſengers of peace*; exert all the influence of your office and characters for the good of a people that muſt be dear to you. Ye good of all denominations reflect that the common intereſt of religion, and the honeſt predelection you have for your particular modes of worſhip, both require the independency, ſafety and general welfare of your country, ſhudder at the impieties and outrages on humanity by monſters in human form in the ſcenes of general anarchy. *Ye friends* of peace, who more peculiarly deteſt violence and bloodſhed, reflect how neceſſary public tranquility is to you! how precarious your ſituation would be in that dreadful tumult, when the ſword is the laſt arbiter of right, of property and life! rejoice in the ſecurity of a peaceful conſtitution. Ye proprietors of land, do you wiſh to reap what you have ſown, and to gather the fruit of your trees; remember that a firm conſtitution is the only effectual dead—if this is broke, foreign and domeſtic armies may change into a dreary waſte the land that now flows with milk and honey—nay many of you may be forced to toil in your own fields as indigent laborers for an inſolent landlord, who gained by his ſword or infamous arts of party your fair patrimony, and the inheritance of your children—alas! the furrows you have ſo often moiſtened with your ſweat, may be ſteeped with the vital blood of your valiant ſons. Ye fair cities and towns reared as it were by a creative power in a country that was two centuries ago a howling wilderneſs! Ye ſeats of induſtry, plenty and elegance! embrace with rapture a federal government; it is your only fortification—without it, you are not only an eaſy prey to every powerful invader, but may be ſacked and burnt by rude and deſperate banditties of American name. Ye men of wealth! without the public protection you may be reduced to beggary. Ye poor with honeſt induſtry! under the ſecurity of juſt and wiſe laws you may become rich, at leaſt you will obtain the real comforts of life. Ye men of diſtinguiſhed virtues and abilities, whom Heaven has made the natural guardians of your fellowcitizes! exult in a conſtitution, by which ſuperior merit alone will procure the ſublime glory and happineſs of making millions bleſſed, of exerting that patriotic affection which is the firſt in exalted minds. Ye wiſe and good Americans in general, triumph in a conſtitution, that permits you, poor or rich, to entruſt your deareſt concerns with men of your own choice; men whoſe power ceaſes with your confidence—uſe this noble liberty with judgment, integrity, with a federal generoſity that becomes freemen and brothers united in life and death. Ye mothers, wives, daughters and ſiſters of America! dear names to every manly heart—your influence in every civilized ſociety is like the vernal ſun, and the gentle rains of May. Your prudence, frugality and taſte are of peculiar importance in the preſent exigency, *your hearts are naturally federal*, prone to friendſhip, pity, love, and generoſity; exert all your federal influence with huſbands, fathers, ſons and brothers, as your happineſs is wrapped in theirs, as you cannot live without them, and they would die for you. Ye parents bequeath to your dele-

ved children a federal conſtitution as the beſt inheritance—Ye hoary ſires, who wiſh to deſcend in peace the vale of life, with the aſſiſtance and filial comfort of your deareſt connections, how bitter would civil broils be to you; how painful to be driven from your houſe and ſeparated from your family! but what grief would bend your grey heads if your ſons ſhould fall by fraternal wounds! You who are ſurrounded with a blooming offspring, regard it with awful tenderneſs as a pledge of fidelity to your country: The innocent at the mother's breaſt; he that fondly ſtrives to call you father; and the daughter whoſe youthful charms may in public diſorders prove her ruin, tenderly implore you to be federal.—Hear then ye people of the United States! reaſon dictates, every feeling of the heart entreats, and Heaven commands, *be federal and happy for ever.*

From the AMERICEN MUSEUM. *for September* 1787.

On the federal government.

LETTER I.

IT is impoſſible for an honeſt and feeling mind, of any nation or country whatever, to be inſenſible to the preſent circumſtances of America. Were I an Eaſt Indian, or a Turk I ſhould conſider this ſingular ſituation of a part of my fellow creatures, as moſt curious and intereſting. Intimately connected with the country, as a citizen of the union, I confeſs it entirely engroſſes my mind and feelings.

To take a proper view of the ground on which we ſtand, it may be neceſſary to recollect the manner in which the united ſtates were originally ſettled and eſtabliſhed. Want of charity in the religious ſyſtems of Europe, and of juſtice in their political governments, were the principal moving cauſes, which drove the emigrants of various countries to the American continent. The congregationaliſts, quakers, preſbyterians and other Britiſh diſſenters, the catholics of England and Ireland, the hugonots of France, the German Lutherans, Calviniſts, and Moravians, with ſeveral other ſocieties, eſtabliſhed themſelves in the different colonies, thereby laying the ground of that catholiciſm in eccleſiaſtical affairs, which has been obſervable ſince the late revolution. Religious liberty naturally promotes correſponding diſpoſitions in matters of government. The conſtitution of England, as it ſtood on paper, was one of the freeſt at that time in the world: and the American colonies conſidered themſelves as entitled to the fulleſt enjoyment of it. Thus when the ill-judged diſcuſſions of late times, in England, brought into queſtion the rights of this country, as it ſtood connected with the Britiſh crown, we were found more ſtrongly impreſſed with their importance, and accurately acquainted with their extent, than the wiſeſt and moſt learned of our brethren beyond the Atlantic. When the greateſt names in parliament inſiſted on the power of that body over the commerce of the colonies, and even a right to bind us in all caſes whatſoever, America, ſeeing it was only another form of tyranny, inſiſted upon the immutable truth, that taxation and repreſentation are inſeparable; and, while a deſire of harmony and other conſiderations induced her into an acquieſcence in the commercial regulations of Great Britain, it was done from the declared neceſſity of the caſe, and with a cautious, full, and abſolute ſaving of our voluntarily ſuſpended rights. The parliament was perſevering, and America continued firm, till hoſtilities and open war commenced, and finally the late revolution cloſed the conteſt for ever.

'Tis evident, from this ſhort detail, and the reflections which ariſe from it, that the quarrel between the united ſtates and the parliament of Great Britain, did not ariſe from objections to the form of government, *though undoubtedly a better one by far, is now within our reach*, as from a difference concerning certain important rights, reſulting from the eſſential privileges of liberty, which the conſtitution preſerved to all the ſubjects actually reſiding within the realm. It was not aſſerted by America, that the people of the *Iſland of Great Britain* were ſlaves, but that *we*, though poſſeſſed abſolutely of the ſame rights, were not admitted to enjoy *an equal degree of freedom.*

When the declaration of independence completed the ſeparation between the two countries, new governments were neceſſarily eſtabliſhed. Many circumſtances led to the adoption of the republican form among which was the predilection of the people. In deviſing the frames of government, it may have been difficult to avoid extremes oppoſite to the vices of that we had juſt rejected; nevertheleſs many of the ſtate conſtitutions we have choſen, are truly excellent Our misfortunes have been, *that in the firſt inſtance we adopted no national government at all*; but were kept together by a common danger only; *and that in the confuſions of a civil war, we framed a federal conſtitution, now univerſally admitted to be inadequate to the preſervation of liberty, property, and the union.* The queſtion is not, then, how far our ſtate conſtitutions are good or otherwiſe,

the object of our wiſhes is *to amend and ſupply the evident and allowed errors and defects of the federal government.* Let us conſider awhile, that which is now propoſed to us—let us compare it with the ſo much boaſted of Britiſh form of government, and ſee how much more it favours the people, and how completely it ſecures their rights, remembering, at the ſame time, that we did not diſſolve our connection with that country ſo much on account of its conſtitution, as the perverſion and mal-adminiſtration of it.

(To be continued.)

PHILADELPHIA Oct. 12.

When General Pepperel went from Boſton againſt Cape Breton, in the year 1745, there were many different opinions as to the probability of his ſucceſs. Dr. Franklin, who happened to hear ſome of theſe opinions, gravely ſaid, that he was certain Gen. Pepperell would ſucceed, and gave as a reaſon for it, that *all the praying people in the country were on his ſide.* For the ſame reaſon we may aſſert, that the new government of the United-States will be adopted, ſince the miniſters and chriſtians, of all denominations are now engaged in praying for it, and there is good reaſon to believe, that *no prayers* have as yet been offered up againſt it.

The following gentlemen were yeſterday elected *Repreſentatives in general Aſſembly* for the city of Philadelphia, for the enſuing year, viz, Wm. Will, Thomas Fitzſimons, George Clymer, Jacob Hiltzheimer, William Lewis.

We learn by a gentleman from Carliſle, in Cumberland county, that at a meeting of the citizens of that town. the new federal government was unanimouſly approved of, and the conduct of Mr. Whitehill and the other antifederal abſconders ſeverely reprehended.—— The Hon Gen. Armſtrong preſided, we are informed, at this meeting.

In conſequence of the miraculous preſervation of GEORGE WASHINGTON, Eſq; in General Braddock's memorable defeat, a diſſenting clergyman in Virginia predicted that GOD had preſerved his life to be an eminent bleſſing to his country. This prophecy has been literally fulfilled. May not the providential preſervation of the valuable life of this great and good man, on his way home from the Convention, be for the great and important purpoſe of eſtabliſhing, by his name and future influence, a government, that will render ſafe and permanent the liberties of America, which he has acquired by his ſword?

A gentleman who lately travelled through New-Jerſey, aſſures us, that among many hundred perſons, with whom he converſed about the federal government, he met with but ONE man who was oppoſed to it, and he was a citizen of Pennſylvania, and an intimate friend of the head of the antifederal junto.

By a privare letter from Boſton, we learn, that the conſtitution of the United States was received in that town with the ſame eclat and univerſal joy that it was in this city, and that it was ſo very popular there, that it was dangerous to ſpeak *againſt* it.

We hear that a farmer in the neighbourhood of Philadelphia, who had exactly *ſixteen ſheep*, ſold one of them to a butcher laſt week, and gave as a reaſon for it, that he did not wiſh to have any thing on his plantation, that would remind him of the *ſixteen* addreſſing Aſſemblymen, that refuſed to concur in calling a Convention.

A correſpondent propoſes, that the *federaliſts* ſhould be diſtinguiſhed hereafter by the name of WASHINGTONIANS, and the *antifederaliſts* by the name of SHAYITES, in every part of the United-States.

Extract of a letter from Richmond, dated Oct. 1.

"With reſpect to the Conſtitution recommended by the Convention, it is expected when the Aſſembly meets, that the firſt buſineſs they proceed on will be, to direct the people to make choice of their Delegates for the Convention."

Extract of a letter from Georgetown, (Potowmack.)

"The impreſſion in favor of the new conſtitution is conſiderable and general, from the in-

formation I have received.—There are to be meetings in Alexandria, and the county of Fairfax, in which it ſtands, to inſtruct their Delegates to promote the calling of a convention."

To J. H. Eſquire.

I HAVE been informed from indiſputable authority, that you, Sir, in the preſence of ſeveral gentlemen, had the audacity to aſſert,——"that the New-Haven Gazette was a mercenary paper and that no man of ſenſe would read it."

This declaration reflects on a man, whoſe honour has never ſuffered a ſtain. I call on you in this public manner, to avow and ſupport the charge, or confeſs its falſhood. The latter part of the aſſertion only affords an additional proof of your ignorance and folly. The former points to a baſe and flagrant abuſe of the nobleſt of privileges. You, Sir, have had reaſon to hate and to dread the New Haven Gazette. You have there beheld, as in a glaſs, the vices of yourſelf and your aſſociates, reflected in the fluſh of conviction. Your character has been there diſplayed in all its hedious deformity. But know, Sir, whatever pangs the picture may have excited in your boſom, conſcious guilt ſhall not puſh you, with impunity, to ſuch a miſdirected recrimination. The people have been accuſtomed to your faithleſs; but they have uſually ſeen them attended with that ſly oracular duplicity, which has frequently ſubſerved your deſigns with the vulgar, although it excites the unmingled deteſtation of honeſt men: They have been ready to conclude, that if a ſurpaſſing inſenſibility did not render you impregnable to the aſſaults of misfortune, you had at leaſt the art to diſguiſe the baſeſt ſentiments, as well as the complicated miſchiefs of a rotten and unprincipled heart.

A tolerable experience of human frailty, however, will convince us, that when dexterity is driven from her laſt ſubterfuge; nature, with an indignant hand, will tear away the veil which inveſts the villain's face. Tired and jaded as you are, with a variety of evils; oppreſſed with the weight of public curſes, and viewing with an eye of deſpair, in the blaſting of your projects, the entire deſtruction of your fame, you will certainly at laſt, reſign all pretences to prudence, and give full ſcope to your ſpleen. Every day, Sir, witneſſes the rapidity of your fall. Even thoſe who moſt approve your ſyſtem, look up to you no longer with reverence; ſince you are no longer able to lead and to protect them. In the debate of yeſterday, when the cauſe of a large number of your fellow citizens came before you, with what humble inſignificance did you ſhrink from before the commanding genius of Mr. E—! that genius, which, while it warmed others with admiration, for the firſt time warmed you with a bluſh.

How little how deſpicable did you appear in the great queſtion of this day! Detected in all your artifices, and blaſted in every purpoſe, your villainy & your defeat were equally conſpicuous. Unable to oppoſe the current of virtue and truth, you ſat down with features covered with confuſion, and diſtorted into the grin of malice and conſcious guilt.

You have filled up the meaſure of iniquity, and have grown old in ſin. It is time for you to retire.—You have much to repent of—your days are few, and it is my ſincere wiſh, as a chriſtian, that, in a future life, mercy may enſure that happineſs, which juſtice would deny you.

CASCA.

Tueſday Afternoon.

New-Haven, Oct. 18.

It is with a noble and patriotic pride that America boaſts of her *Barlow*, her *Dwight*, her *Trumbull*, and her *Humphreys*, the poetical luminaries of Connecticut. She alſo boaſts of her *Waſhington*, her *Adams*, and her *Dickinſon*, in politics:—her *Franklin* her *Winthrop*, and her *Rittenhouſe*, in philoſophy—her *Jefferſon* in natural hiſtory—and her *Ramſay* in political hiſtory—all American original literary characters. Let the learned of our country, like them, no longer ſhine in borrowed beams, but in their own native luſtre, independent and uncontrouled by that ſervile imitation which led Abbe *Raynal* to ſuppoſe the human mind depreſſed in America; and we may convince Europe that the Abbe was miſtaken, and that America can be as independent in the atchievements of genius in all kinds of literature, as ſhe is in politics. Let us encourage literary genius wherever we find it—Let us think for ourſelves, and make our own books in all the ſciences——Nothing will ſerve more to accompliſh an object ſo deſirable, and ſo honourable to our country, than patronizing American publications in general, and eſpecially thoſe independent eſſays in literature which really have merit.

Roll of Repreſentatives, October 1782.

County of HARTFORD.

Hartford, Col. Jeremiah Wadſworth, Capt. Jonathan Bull.
Berlin, Col. Gad Stanley, Gen. Selah Hart
Eaſt Hartford, Col. Jonathan Wells, Mr. Aſhbel Pitkin.
Eaſt-Windſor, Maj. Samuel Stoughton, Capt. Roſwell Grant.
Enfield, Capt. Daniel Perkins, Capt Ephraim Peaſe.
Farmington, Mr. Hezekiah Wadſworth, Capt. James Cook.
Glaſtenbury, Capt. Joſeph Moſely, Mr. John Wells.
Granby, Capt. Ezekiah Holcomb.
Suſſington, Capt. John Curtis, Mr. Aſa Barns.
Suffield, Capt. Abraham Granger, Mr. Amos Granger.
Simſbury, Col. Noah Phelps, Capt. Jonathan Pettibone.
Weathersfield, Col. John Cheſter, (*Speaker*) Capt. Joſeph Buckley
Windſor, Capt Henry Allyn, Mr. Solomon Griſwold.
Briſtol, Capt. Zebulon Peck, Junr.

County of NEW-HAVEN.

New-Haven Mr Pierpont Edwards, Mr Charles Chauncy.
Branford Col Edward Ruſſel, Mr. Timothy Hoadley.
Cheſhire, Mr. Samuel Beach, Maj. Reuben Atwater.
Derby, Capt. John Wooſter, Mr. Samuel Hull.
Durham Capt. Simeon Parſons, Mr. Benjamin Ichet.
Eaſt-Haven, Mr. Samuel Davenport.
Guilford, Mr. John Purſis, Col John Elliot.
Haven, Mr. John Hubbard.
Milford, Mr. Stephen Gunn, Mr. Gideon Buckingham.
North-Haven, M. Daniel Baſſet.
Wallingford, Col. Street Hall, Mr. Samuel Whitlre.
Waterbury, Mr. Joſeph Hopkins, Capt. John Welton,
Woodbridge, Mr. Thomas Darling, Mr. David French.

County of NEW-LONDON.

New-London, Mr. Amaſa Learned, Capt. John Deſhon.
Norwich, Capt. Elijah Backus, Capt. Jared Tracy.
Bozrah, Capt Iſaac Huntington.
Colchſter, Mr. John Watrous, Capt. Joſeph Iſham.
Preſton, Mr. John Barker.
Groton, Mr. Thomas N. Niles. Capt. Stephen Billings.
Lyme, Mr. John Perkins.
Lyme, Col. Warſhfield Parſons Mr. Ezra Selden.
Montville, Capt. John G. Hillhouſe.
Preſton, Mr. Oliver Gray, Gen. John Tyler.
Stonington, Maj. Charles Phelps, Capt. Elihu Denſon.

County of FAIRFIELD.

Fairfield, Mr. Andrew Rowland, Col. Elijah Abel.
Danbury, Col. Eli. Mygat, Capt. Daniel Taylor.
Greenwich, Gen. John Mead, Mr. Amos Mead.
New Fairfield, Col. Nehemiah Beardſley, Capt. James Potter.
Newtown, Mr. John Beach. Mr. Abijah Curtis.
Norwalk, Mr. Samuel C. Silliman Maj. Hezekiah Rogers.
Reading, Mr. Lemuel Sanford, Mr. William Heron.
Ridgefield, Col. Philip Bradley, Capt. David Olmſtead.
Stamford, Mr. James Davenport, (*Aſſ. Gen.*) Mr. Charles Wood.

Stratford, Maj. Joseph Walker, Mr. Abraham Brinsmade.

County of WINDHAM.

Windham, Capt. Zephaniah Swift, Mr. Hezekiah Ripley.
Ashford, Capt. William Walker, Mr. Isaac Perkins.
Brooklyn, Mr. Joseph Baker.
Canterbury, Capt. Moses Cleaveland, Maj. Benjamin Bacon.
Hampton, Capt. James Stedman.
Killingly, Mr. Samson Howe, Mr. Zadock Spalding.
Lebanon, Capt. Daniel Tilden, Mr. Ephraim Carpenter.
Mansfield, Mr. Constant Southworth, Mr. Nathaniel Atwood.
Plainfield, Mr. Ephraim Wheeler, Mr. Anthony Bradford.
Pomfret, Capt. Josiah Sabin, Mr. Ebenezer Kingsbury.
Thompson, Capt. Jonathan Nichols.
Woodstock, Mr. John Wiley, Mr. Benjamin Gallop.
Voluntown, Mr. Stephen Payne, Mr. Charles Child.

County of LITCHFIELD.

Litchfield Mr. Ebenezer Marsh, Mr. Jedidiah Strong. *(Cash.)*
Bethlem, Mr. David Ambler.
Canaan, Col. Charles Burral. Mr. Nathan Hale.
Cornwall, Mr. Hezekiah Cod, Mr. John Cornwell.
Goshen, Mr. Daniel Miles, Mr. Ad[illegible]
Harwinton, Mr. Isaac Burnham, Mr. Joseph Wilder.
Harwinton, Col. Abner Wilson, Capt. Josiah Phelps.
Kent, Mr. Nathan Ellis.
New Hartford, Col. Seth Smith, Mr. John Henderson.
New-Milford, Capt. Sherman Boardman, Col. Samuel Canfield.
Norfolk, Mr. Asahel Hmmphrey, Mr. Hosea Humphrey.
Salisbury, Mr. Lemuel Wheeler, Mr. Hezekiah Fitch.
Sharon, Capt. Simeon Smith, Mr. Jonathan Gillet.
Simsbury, Col. Benjamin Hinman.
Torrington, Mr. Amos Wilson, Capt. Shubael Griswould.
Warren, Mr. Nathaniel Swift.
Washington, Mr. John Whittelsey, Capt. Nathan Hicock.
Watertown, Capt. Thomas Fenn, Capt. Daniel Potter.
Winchester, Capt. Benjamin Benedict.
Woodbury, Mr. Daniel Sherman.

County of MIDDLESEX.

Middletown, Capt. George Phillips, Mr. Elijah Hubbard.
Chatham, Col. John Penfield, Capt. James Bill.
East-Haddam, Capt. Elphalet Holmes, Capt Israel Spencer.
Haddam, Capt. David Brainard, Mr Edward Selden.
Killingworth, Mr. Hezekiah Lane, Mr. George, Elliot.
Saybrook, Maj. William Hart, Capt. Wm. Mitchel.

County of TOLLAND.

Tolland,
Bolton, Mr. Samuel Carver, Mr. David Taylor.
Coventry, Capt. Jeremiah Ripley, Capt. Dan. White.
Ellington
Hebron, Capt. Daniel Ingham, Mr. Sylvester Gilbert.
Somers, Capt Reuben Sikes, Mr. Joshua Pomeroy.
Stafford, Maj. John Phelps, Mr. Isaac Foot.
Union.
Willington, Capt. Seth Crocker, Mr. Elisha Johnson.

☞ Several Advertisements are omitted for want of room.

Greenfield School.

THREE, or four young ladies, if early application be made, will be received into the family and school of TIMOTHY DWIGHT.

Greenfield October 11 1787.

ISAAC BEERS

At his Book Store at Franklin's Bust, has the following Books, for sale.

ON AGRICULTURE.

THE gentleman Farmer, being an attempt to improve Agriculture, by Lord Kaimes 1 vol. 8vo

The principles of Agriculture and vegitation by Francis Home 1 vol 12mo

The natural and chemical elements of Agriculture by John Mill. 1 vol. 12mo.

A new system of Husbandry by C. Varlo Esq 2 vols 8vo.

BOOKS of ARCHITECTURE.

Swan's British Architect, or builder's Treasury, illustrated with upwards of 100 designs and examples curiously engraved on 82 folio Copper plates.

The Town and Country builder's assistant, absolutely necessary to be understood by Builders and workmen in general.

Langley's Builders Jewel, Youth's Instructor and Workmans Remembrancer, illustrated by upwards of 200 examples engraved on Copper.

The British Carpenter by Francis Price.

A new map of the Western territory, very convenient to elucidate the frequent accounts from that country.

LIKEWISE an extensive assortment of BOOKS on all subjects, calculated to extend the circle of useful knowledge, and increase the rational and dignified pleasures of the human mind.

*** Catalogues delivered gratis.

WE the Subscribers being by the hon. Court of Probate for the District of Stamford, appointed Commissioners to examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of ISAAC HOLMES, jun. of Greenwich, in said District, represented insolvent, give Notice, that we shall attend on the Business of our said Appointment, at the Dwelling-House of said deceased, on the First Mondays in November, December and January next, at 12 o'clock at Noon on each of said Days.

BENJAMIN MEAD, } Commiss-
EBENEZER MEAD, } oners,

Greenwich, April 24, 1787. 31 4

Samuel Ruffel, & Co.

Have for Sale, at their Manufactory, in State-Street, New-Haven,—Best James River

TOBACCO,

In Plug, Pigtail & Paper,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

Coppers received.

New-Haven, Oct. 11. (34—tf.)

JOSEPH CLARK,

BEGS Leave to inform the public,

THAT he has opened a Shop in DANBURY, where he makes and sells, Chime, Repeating and Common Eight Day

CLOCKS:

with the Moon's Age—Day of the Month and Seconds from the Center.

Repeating, Skeleton, Day of the Month & plain

WATCHES,

Made and repaired in the neatest manner, and upon the shortest Notice. Those Gentlemen who because to favour him with their custom, may depend on having their work executed in the best and neatest manner, and warranted, by their humble servant,

Joseph Clark.

Danbury, September 21st, 1787.

P. S. Gold and Silversmiths Work made and sold at said Shop, such as Necklaces, Jewels, Rings, Stone-Buttons, Tea and Table Spoons, Buckles of all Kinds, Silver and Plated, Miniatures set in the neatest manner.——All of which will be done in the best Manner and after the most approved Fashion. J. C.

[33—3]

HOGS' BRISTLES.

☞ WANTED, by the Subscribers, a Quantity of *Hogs' Bristles*, for which *Two Shillings per pound* will be given, provided they are dressed clean; those in the ruff, *One Shilling* and *Three Pence* per do.—The Subscribers having erected

A BRUSH Manufactory,

At No. 4, *Peck's Slip.*

Where they propose carrying on the *Brush making Business* in all its various Branches; Storekeepers, and others, may be furnished with all sorts on as low terms as any imported, to which they hope the preference will be given them, as the work is equally good, if not better; and as they will warrant their work not to fail till worn out by use, they flatter themselves with expectation of getting a sufficient supply of this country *Bristles* that they may not be under the necessity of importing their stock from England: the Farmers, by being careful in the season of killing, may save sufficient to supply them in this business. Country store keepers would be the most proper persons to collect them.

Those who will please to undertake the collecting them, will meet with a ready sale, and be the means of promoting a very useful branch of business which may be carried on in this country, and put a stop to the Importation of that commodity. The least favour will be gratefully acknowledged, by

ANANIAS COOPER, & Co.

New-York, Sept. 12, 1787. [33—6w]

☞ THE Subscriber certifies his Creditors, that he shall present a Petition to the GENERAL ASSEMBLY in October next, to have his Person and Property exempted from Arrests and Seizure for Debts.

Paul Noyes.

New Haven, Sept. 27, 1787. 33—

THE PARTNERSHIP of
DRAKE & TODD.

IS to be dissolved on the first of December next, by mutual agreement.

THEY earnestly request all persons who are indebted, to make immediate payment and notify those who have unsettled accounts with them, that it is necessary a settlement should be made without delay, for which purpose constant attendance will be given at their store in State-Street.

DRAKE & TODD.

N. B. They have on hand, Good St. Croix Rum and Sugars, best Holland Geneva, in Cases. Cotton Wool and Fustic, A few Pieces of course Broad-Cloth, Velvets and Velverets, Sewing Silk and Twists, Death Head and Basket Buttons, Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs, fine Muslin and Tiffany Do. Silk and thread laces, a few elegant looking glasses, Knives and Forks, Sad or Flat Irons, 8 by 10 Window glass, an assortment of Hard Ware &c.

All which will be sold by wholesale very low.

WAX WORK

From NEW-YORK,

AN Excellent likeness of his Excellency General WASHINGTON, a beautiful young Lady, and an Indian Chief, as large as life, and perfectly natural, will be exhibited on or before Commencement, at the City Assembly Room. Admittance for Gentlemen and Ladies, 1/6. and for Children 9*d*.

CHINA

CUPS and SAUCERS Enamel'd Pencil'd and blue.

HYSON TEA,

FRESH from INDIA, in the LAST SHIP.

JAPAN D WAITERS

Of Different SIZES and very low PRICED.

Glass & Earthen Ware,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL as USUAL, BY

JOHN NICOLL,

At his STORE in STATE-STREET.

29—t

TAKEN Damage Feasant on the first Inst. by the Subscriber a dark grey Mare Colt 2 Years old last Spring (no Brand) the owner of said Colt is desired to take her away, after proving property and paying Charges to

JOSEPH MOSS.

New-Stratford, Sept. 14, 1787. 32—3w

Good RUM OR SPIRITS
TO BE EXCHANGED FOR
CIDER,

At KIRBY's Distillery in New-Haven.

New-Haven, Sept. 1, 1787.

tf

Drugs and Medicines.

HEZEKIAH BEARDSLEY.

has received by the last Vessels from *London and Amsterdam* a fresh supply of *Drugs and Medicines*. He has now on hand a large and general assortment, which he will sell wholesale and retail very cheap for ready pay—at his Store directly opposite *Mr. John Miles's* Tavern.

Cash given for Bees wax.

NEW-HAVEN September 4th, 1717.

John Goodrich

Has for Sale, at his Store, near the College in New-Haven, an Assortment of

Drugs & Medicines,

Among which are

CAMPHOR, Opium, Rhubarb, Jesuits Bark, do. do. Red, Calomel, Ipecacuanha, Jallap, Emetic Tartar, Ens veneris, Carolina pink root, Magnesia Alba.

Volatile Spirits of Sal Armoniac, and dulcify'd Spirits of Nitre in Quantity, and cheap.

Anderson's Scotch Pills, Hoppper's do. Keyler's do. Dr. James's Fever Powder, Godfrey's Cordial, Bateman's Drops, Hill's Balsam of Honey, Tuffington's Balsam of Life, British Oil.

Also Oil of Turpentine,

Varnish, Rosin, Putty, Verdigris, Umber, India Red, Venetian Red, True Carmine, Sap Green, & other Painter's Colours, Dyers Stuffs, Cordial Waters, Sugar Plumbs, Sugar Candy, &c.

New-Haven, August 21. 27 tf.

SALT SHAD,
By the Barrel or Retail.

Enquire of Bishop and Hotchkiss.

New-Haven, July 24, 1787. (23)

Nathaniel Hazard,

Has for Sale

At No. 51. WATER STREET, near RUBLIN'S SLIP, NEW-YORK,

BOHEA TEA, very low per 5 Chests together.
SOUCHONG do. do.
RYSON do. of excellent Quality, per Chest, or Dozen Pounds, fresh imported in the EMPRESS of CHINA, from CANTON.
MADEIRA, SHERRY and TENERIFFE } WINES, per Pipe, or Quarter Cask.
SINGLE, DOUBLE REFIN'D & LUMP } SUGARS, per 5 Cwt.
MAXWELL'S approved SCOTCH SNUFF, warranted equal to any made in America or Great Britain.
BLISTERED STEEL, of superior Quality, for Farmer's Use, warranted good.
BAR IRON.
CART TIRE.
CHINA, GLASS, and EARTHEN } WARE, &c.

NEW-YORK, 20th June, 1787. [22—tf.]

To be SOLD at Public AUCTION,

AT the Sign-Post in New-Milford on the 21st day of November next, at one o'clock afternoon, for hard Money, Morris Notes, Imlay's Certificates, Orders on civil List, Soldiers' Notes due before June, 1785, or Certificates for interest due on Monies loaned to this state, and bills of this State, so much of the real Estate of John Drinkwater, deceased, David Hitchcock, Aaron Fenn, Sarah Noble, Darius Olmsted.

At Newbury Sign Post will be sold, on the 22d Day of November next, at two o'Clock afternoon the real Estate of Job Bunnell, David Smith, jun. David Walker, Nathan Keeler, and John Morehouse, as it sufficient to pay their taxes with the Charges arising thereon.

NATHAN TAYLOR, OLIVER BOSTWICK, } Collectors.

New-Milford, August 1787. 31—6w

Choice Rocky-Point Salt,

To be sold, Wholesale or Retail, by

William & S. Helmes.

WANTED An Active and industrious

Negro Wench,

To serve in a small Family. ——— Such an one may have good Wages.—Enquire of the Printer.

31 3

New-Haven: Printed and Published by JOSIAH MEIGS, at the south Corner of the Green, fronting the Market. Price Eight Shillings per Annum

☞ Essays, and Articles of Intelligence are gratefully received, and ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on reasonable Terms.

Sir Pray let me know, as soon as possible, the Price of your Oats, of both kinds, and in what quantities it may be had, whether in large or small ca
J Phelps